

COUNCIL PAPERS. LIGHT HOUSES, BASS'S STRAITS. Letter from the Colonial Secretary to Mr. John... THE INTERIOR OF THE JOINTS TO BE COMPLETELY FILLED WITH... EX "PANDORA." FORTY-NINE CASES AND TWENTY-ONE BALES OF CHOICE DRAPERY GOODS... CONTINUATION OF EXTENSIVE SALE. TWO HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE BALES AND CASES FANCY AND PLAIN DRAPERY GOODS... THREE-BUSHEL BAGS. EX "BERKSHIRE." MR. R. FAWCETT will sell by public auction... HAMBRO' BEEF. MR. MORT will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, 40, George-street, at 12 o'clock, To-Morrow, SATURDAY, 10TH OCTOBER, At 12 o'clock, 10 TIERCES Hambro' Beef. Terms at sale. 5593

Supplement TO THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1846.

Commissariat Office, Sydney,
23rd December, 1844.

UNTIL further notice, Tenders for Bills, to be drawn by the undersigned on Her Majesty's Treasury, at thirty days sight, will be received at this Office every Thursday, at noon, the most favourable of which, if approved of, will be accepted.

No Tenders will be received unless sealed and in duplicate, marked "Tenders for Bills."

T. W. RAMSAY,
Sec. Com. Gen.

TENDERS for the conveyance from this port to Brest (in France) of the crew of the late ship *la Seine*—namely, 152 (hundred and fifty-two men) and 16 (eighteen) officers.

No vessel under 400 tons will be accepted; the accommodations to be as follows:—
Ten cabins for Captain and Officers
One messroom for the midshipmen
One ditto forward for non-commissioned officers.

The Captain and Officers (18 in number) to be treated as cabin passengers, and divided in two messes.

The rations for the crew as follows, viz.:—

Per diem—Biscuit, 1 lb.
Port or beer (by turns), 1 lb.
Wine, 1 pint
Tea or coffee, 1 oz.
Sugar, 1 oz.
Flour, 1 lb.
Mustard, 1 oz.
Pepper, 1 oz.
Vinegar, 1 gill
Suet, lard, lard
Rum, or gin
Rice, onions, potatoes, carrots.

The ship to provide with fuel, cooking utensils, plates, forks, &c., &c., and all other requisites but beds and bedding.

The 1st of November to be the latest date for sailing.

The payment to be effected in France, on the safe arrival of the ship, three days after arrival, and at the exchange of 25 francs 25 cents per pound sterling.

All tenders to be sent to the French Consul's Office, on or before the 10th instant, at noon.

Miller's Point, October 6. 5454

**PHENIX
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF CALCUTTA.**

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION CO. S. RUPEES.

SYDNEY BRANCH:
AGENTS: MESSRS. SMITH AND CAMPBELL.
SURVEYOR: JOHN KOPPE, ESQ.

THE AGENTS grant policies on all descriptions of Goods by approved vessels; also, on the block of such vessels at reduced rates of premium.

Policies are issued payable in Sydney; or in London, Calcutta, China, or Bombay, at the option of the assured.

Risks will be taken to the extent of £5000 each on produce to London or Liverpool.

Losses arising on policies payable in Sydney will be promptly adjusted and paid in cash.

3311 SMITH AND CAMPBELL, Agents.

**IMPERIAL
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF LONDON.**

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION £500,000 STERLING.

SYDNEY BRANCH:
AGENTS: MESSRS. SMITH AND CAMPBELL.
BANKERS: The Bank of Australasia.
SOLICITORS: Messrs. Carr, Rogers, and Owen.
SURVEYOR: James Hume, Esq.

THE AGENTS grant Policies of Insurance on Buildings, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise against loss or damage from fire.

First Class rates are taken at Ten Shillings per cent. per annum, and others at a corresponding deduction on former rates.—Office, 545, George-street.

5312 SMITH AND CAMPBELL, Agents.

SURVEY FOR RAILWAYS.

THE Provisional Committee beg to notify, that Mr. Charles Nightingale has been appointed to collect subscriptions in Sydney and its neighbourhood, towards defraying the expenses of surveying the proposed lines of railway between Sydney and Goulburn, and the Hawkesbury and Nepean Rivers.

The Government having liberally engaged to grant a sum of money, not exceeding £500, equal to the amount raised by subscription, and only £300 having been subscribed hitherto, the Committee invite such further support from their fellow-colonists as will justify their taking early measures for commencing the survey.

It is scarcely necessary to add, that persons subscribing for this object do not thereby expose themselves to any kind of liability.

WILLIAM DAWES, Hon. Sec.

Committee Rooms,
Church Hill, Sydney. 5459

October 5.

SHOPMAN WANTED. Apply personally to

5419 PORTER AND PEEK.

**TO THE ELECTORS OF BOURKE
WARD.**

GENTLEMEN,—On the first of November next, the period for which I was elected to the City Council expires. I again solicit your votes; should you honour me by re-election, my best endeavours shall be exerted to forward the interests of the City generally, and particularly Bourke Ward.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
RICHARD DRIVER.

5497

COOK'S RIVER ROAD.

THE Trustees of the Cook's River Road hereby give notice, that they will receive tenders for the supply of such quantity of stone metal as may be required for the formation or repair of the said road, for the year ending 30th September, 1847.

Such tenders to specify the rates per ton at which the stone will be delivered, at the undermentioned places, to be addressed to the trustees, and left at the office of the undersigned, Kent street, on or before Monday, the 17th October next, at two o'clock.

The Trustees will at the same time receive tenders for breaking and spreading the same, and further particulars may be ascertained as above.

1st—From the City Boundary, on the Newtown road, to the turning off the Peter-sham road.

2nd—From the said road to Peterham to the south gate of St. Peter's Church; and

3rd—From the south gate of St. Peter's Church to the Dam.

EDWARD J. H. KNAPP,

Secretary and Surveyor to the Cook's River Road. 5479

**PHENIX STEAM MILL,
FREDERICK'S VALLEY.**

TRAINE begs leave to return his most sincere thanks to the residents of Frederick's Valley, Wellington, King's Plains, and the Lachlan, for the very liberal support they have afforded him since establishing the above mill: he takes this opportunity of intimating that he has let the mill to Mr. James Boyd, of Bathurst, and whom he begs strongly to recommend to the favourable notice of his numerous customers, under an assurance that he will promptly and satisfactorily execute any orders they may be disposed to favour him with.

September 14. 4460

JAMES BOYD begs leave to inform the residents of Frederick's Valley, Wellington, King's Plains, and the Lachlan, that he has rented from Capt. Traine the Phoenix Steam Mill, at Frederick's Valley, where he trusts, by promptly and honestly executing such orders as may be entrusted to him, to deserve a share of that patronage so liberally afforded to his predecessor.

His terms will be
For Grinding and Dressing... 1s. per bushel.

Grinding only... 9d.

J. B. has engaged an experienced Miller and Engineer from Sydney, and intends as soon as possible to furnish the mill with a Smoothing Machine, which, when completed, due notice will be given. A constant supply of Ration and Fine Flour will be kept at the Mill, and will be sold in quantities to suit purchasers, at Bathurst prices.

Bathurst, September 15. 4461

MR. MORT'S PRODUCE SALE.

MR. MORT

BEGS to inform the Woolgrowers, Merchants, and others of the Colony interested in the Sale of Wool, Tallow, &c., that he intends, during the ensuing season, to hold auction sales of Produce

EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY,

In lieu of Saturday only, as heretofore.

In soliciting a continuance of the support which his weekly sales have received, Mr. Mort would call attention to the very low scale of charges now adopted, and further to the fact, that from the competition created by the attendance of all classes of buyers, this mode of sale possesses advantages over any other, and at all times ensures the extreme market rates of the day; besides enabling the settler to close his transactions on an average within twenty-four hours of the arrival of his wool and tallow.

The Stores at the rear of his rooms will be always open to receive produce, but wool intended for Wednesday's sale must be delivered on or before Tuesday, and that for Saturday not later than Friday, in order to give proper time for arrangement and inspection.

N.B.—Mr. Mort will be happy to make cash advances on receipt of the wool into store, and also to purchase supplies for the return terms if required. 5175

NOTICE.

**TO DRAPERS, STOREKEEPERS,
AND DEALERS.**

THE SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION

MR. R. FAWCETT,

AT MESSRS. J. T. ARMITAGE AND CO.'S

NEW STORES, WILLIAM'S POINT,

Positively takes place on Thursday and Friday, 8th and 9th instant, at half-past ten o'clock precisely, the goods being all landed.

481, George-street, 2nd October. 5475

GOULBURN STORES.

QUANBEYAN.

THE public are respectfully informed that no business in future will be transacted on Saturdays, at the above establishments.

Their Stores at Goulburn and Sydney are also closed on the above days.

5451 BENJAMIN AND MOSES.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

MR. ISAAC LEVEY begs to inform his numerous friends, and the public generally, that his establishment will be closed in future from Friday evening until Saturday evening, during which time no business will be transacted.

Australian Drapery Warehouse,
Sydney, October 2. 5197

GENERAL NOTICE.

MR. PHILIP LEVEY begs to acquaint his friends and the public that he will transact no business on Saturdays in future, and his furniture warehouse will therefore be closed from Friday evening until Saturday evening.

Upholstery, Furniture, and Bedding Warehouse, 625 and 630, George-street. 5216

TO SETTLERS AND OTHERS INTERESTED IN THE SALE OF COLONIAL PRODUCE.

MR. R. FAWCETT, Auctioneer and Commission Agent, George-street, Sydney, opposite the Barrack Gate, begs respectfully to inform settlers and others that he will sell by auction

WOOL, TALLOW, HIDES, STOCK, AND OTHER

COLONIAL PRODUCE, AT A COMMISSION

OF ONE PER CENT.

After the experience of the two past seasons, R. F. need not point out the superiority of this mode of sale over that of sale by private contract, the result having fully borne out an advance of from 10 to 15 per cent.

Commodious Stores for the reception of colonial produce until the day of sale.

Cash advances made immediately on the receipt of produce, and supplies furnished, if required.

481, George-street, September, 1846. 2530

TEMPLE OF FASHION.

479, GEORGE-STREET, SYDNEY.

COHEN AND SON, Merchant-Jewelers, &c., solicit the attention of the public generally to their extensive and varied stock of gold and silver Watches, Clocks, and Timepieces; diamonds, pearls, and other superb suits and ornaments; London-made sterling Silver Plate and Jewellery; silver plated goods, and best British plate glass; Spectacles, Eyeglasses, Microscopes, Telescopes, and Goggles; Wedding Rings; gold and silver trinkets, &c.,—which for selection and quality stands unequalled in the Australian colonies, and will be sold at prices which Cohen and Son feel assured will give satisfaction.

Chronometer, Watch and Clock Makers, Working Jewellers, Silversmiths, and Opticians.

P.S.—Gold, silver, pearls, and gems, purchased, or taken in exchange.

Orders and Repairs promptly attended to, under the immediate superintendence of the proprietors, and particular attention paid to the watch and clock department. 3265

COMFORTABLE SHAVE.

PATRONISED BY H.R.H. PRINCE ALBERT.

COWVAN'S CANTON STROP,

OR QUADRILATERAL

CHINESE RAZOR SHARPENER,

FOR GRINDING, SETTING, STROPPING, AND FINISHING THE RAZOR.

TO all who value ease and comfort in Shaving, this Razor will be found an invaluable acquisition. The bluntest razor or penknife (even after being drawn across a metallic substance) may instantly be restored to its primitive keen edge by the simple process of using the Strop according to the directions.

Thus, Messrs. Cowvan have triumphed over every difficulty, and rendered the hitherto tedious and frequently painful process of Shaving one of

EASE AND COMFORT.

The above articles can be purchased at T. Rossman's, next door to the Royal Hotel, who confidently recommends them as being the best that can be offered to the public.

COWVAN'S VEGETABLE SHAVING POWDER

Is a most invaluable discovery, particularly for persons affected with Tetter Faces—as it is of a soothing nature, and renders the operation of Shaving at once easy and pleasant. 5421

BLACK TEA.

ON SALE, at the Stores of the undersigned—700 boxes good Black Tea, weighing 25 lbs. each. In lots to suit purchasers.

JOHN SMITH.

Sutton-street, September 23. 5414

**SLOPS! SLOPS!! SLOPS!!!
THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN THE WORLD.**

EVERY SETTLER who would be well supplied with GOOD and CHEAP

SLOPS, DRAPERY, CLOTHING, BLANKETS, RUGS, &c., &c., should not omit to call at

BEACH AND GLEESON'S,

where he will find a better assortment of the above goods, and at lower prices than at any other house in the colony, the immense quantity of SLOPS sold at this house

LAST WOOL SEASON

have induced the proprietors to be prepared with an

UNUSUALLY LARGE STOCK,

which they are determined to sell at such prices as shall

DEFY COMPETITION.

2600 Pair of moleskin trousers, are now in stock, commencing at 2s. 6d. per pair

About 500 dozen of striped cotton shirts, from 13s. 6d. per dozen

With regatta and Scotch twill shirts, equally cheap

Fancy drill and canton trousers, from 3s. 9d. per pair

Good tweed trousers from 8s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. per pair

A variety of quilting and other summer vests, at 2s. 6d. each

Superfine cloth Newmarket coats, from 25s. each

Good stout pea coats, at 10s. 6d. each

Black silk handkerchiefs, at 1s. 6d. each

Good brown cheese cloths, from 6d. per yard

Ditto men's brown cotton half hose, at 4s. 3d. per dozen

Double width white sheetings (good) at 1s. 2d. per yard

Also an immense variety of silks, for ladies' dresses, which will be cleared out from 1s. 4d. to 2s. 6d. per yard

A large lot of Dunstable and Tuscan bonnets, from 2s. each

With a variety of prints, calicoes, flannels, &c., &c., equally cheap.

OSERVE,

BEACH AND GLEESON,

338, GEORGE-STREET,

Opposite the Old Burial Ground.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT

TO

SETTLERS, STOREKEEPERS, AND SHIPPERS,

TO

NEW ZEALAND AND THE ISLANDS.

IMMENSE IMPORTATION

OF

NEW SUMMER SLOPS.

DAVID JONES and CO., avail themselves of the present opportunity to invite the attention of Settlers, Shippers, and others, to their unrivalled stock of Slops, which having been increased by large importations, received ex *Berkshire* and *Urgent*, is now replete with every requisite for bush and country use.

Settlers, Shippers, and others, by selecting from this immense stock (always three-times the extent of that of any other House in the colony) will effect a considerable saving both in time and money.

D. Jones and Co. refer with pride and pleasure to the daily and unparalleled increase in this important branch of their business, and pledge themselves that no effort shall be wanting on their part to merit a continuance of the universal patronage, so many years conferred on their establishment. To enumerate even a small portion of the various articles embraced in this stock, would occupy too great a time and space; a few, however, of the principal articles, required by settlers, will be found in the following list, viz.:—

Moleskin trousers

Ditto ditto, strapped and lined

Ditto ditto, strapped with leather

Woolen cord ditto

Drab corduroy ditto

Duck and canvas ditto

Drill and canton ditto

Woolen ditto, all kinds

Shepherds' coats, blue and drab

Stockmen's ditto

Pilot, pea, and monkey ditto

Vests, all kinds

Blue cloth jackets

Moleskin ditto

Duck and drill ditto

Striped shirts

Scotch milled shirts

Regatta ditto

Red and blue serge ditto

White and blue Guernseys

Striped and yarn ditto

Real Witney blankets

Bush and army ditto

Scarlet ditto

Diaper and woolen rugs

Serges and flannels

Ticks and Ombourges

China and Manila hats

Cabbage-tree hats

Jim Crow and Wide-awake ditto

Scotch and Kilmarnock caps

Stockmen's boots.

&c., &c., &c.

P.S.—From 100 to 300 cases of open.

George-street, October 3.

THE NEW ZEALAND COMPANY.

REPORT.
You will have seen from the correspondence of which a copy has been transmitted to every proprietor, that we lost no time, after Mr. Secretary Gladstone became Colonial Minister, in drawing the attention of Her Majesty's Government to the grievous state of affairs in the island, and the urgent necessity of prompt interference by the only competent authority, in order to save from destruction the settlements which you have founded, and so far to restore the public confidence in your power as to enable you to resume the functions assigned to you by your charter. The same correspondence will have informed you, that the efforts which we have continually made for months past to obtain the sanction of the House of Commons have hitherto been in vain. We sincerely believe that the views of Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues, with respect to the policy of the Imperial Government in its relations with the Colonies, are not in the least at variance with those of the Colonial Land and Colonization Company, do not materially differ from those which we have expressed in our correspondence with the Secretary of State and the Prime Minister; but if this opinion is well founded, Her Majesty's Government will be unable to do more than acquiesce in the course which we have been made to adopt, for deploring as we have been the adoption of practical measures suitable to the exigencies of the case. That reason is the necessity of waiting until reports shall be received from the Colonial Land and Colonization Company, and its successor. This is an indefinite postponement.

The great bulk of the aboriginal population of New Zealand inhabit the portions of the northern island which surround the seat of Government. It is known that the tribes in the immediate neighbourhood of Auckland can muster 10,000 fighting men. These tribes, which at one time regarded the Queen's authority and the white race in general with reverence, have recently become a traveller was deemed perfectly secure from any injury at their hands, and the traders and settlers lived amongst them without fear or uneasiness, have been taught to regard the Queen's authority as the part of the three Governors who preceded Captain Grey, to despise the power of the white man, to doubt his promises, to laugh at his threats, and to treat every hostile act as justified by their fears, and to only tolerate his residence amongst them whilst he submits to their caprices and capidity. Governor Grey has publicly declared that he will not submit to such a state of things, and that his determination to maintain the Queen's authority, and to subject the native tribes to the same laws which bind the colonists. This course was enjoined to him by his instructions; and he uses every means to carry out the policy which that enacted. Such a policy would doubtless have answered its purpose if it had been consistently pursued from the beginning; but its adoption now may lead to fearful consequences, and will certainly excite the most serious conflicts between the Government and the natives than any that has yet occurred. Our opportunities of obtaining information from persons of intelligence who have long resided in the country, and who have for years studied the character and studied the defensive and aggressive means of the various tribes, are the avowedly superior to those of the Government; and numerous persons have expressed to their unanimous persuasion, that the firmness of Governor Grey has come too late for its object. They believe that the powerful and warlike tribes in the neighbourhood of Auckland, instead of being overawed by the authority of the new Governor, will be prompted to imitate the less barbarous tribes who inhabit the head quarters of missionary influence, and will have hitherto rebelled with success. They assert that the tribes of Waikato and Kaitiaki should be destroyed by the joint power of the British troops and the natives who act in conjunction with the Government. They say that the spirit of desperation and revenge will probably arise at once, and by other and more formidable tribes, who are connected with the present rebels; and that, in the event, the slaughter of the latter by their own tribes in conjunction with the British troops, will sow the seeds of enmity war amongst the natives. Captain Fitzroy's policy of setting tribes against tribes has been completely adopted by Governor Grey; and it is to be feared that no success may attend it, all our information is incorrect, if it do not produce the ulterior effects depending upon the British Government to protect the natives from the vengeance of other tribes, of alarming the natives, and of involving the powerful tribes near Auckland, and of involving the new Governor in a series of civil wars, and collisions with other tribes or another, and we are convinced that the attempt to subvert all universal British authority over the natives must now fail, unless it be sustained by a military force sufficient for suppressing one of the numerous civil wars, and for the operations of civilised warfare, and one whose

It would be mortifying to have to make the admission, if the policy of colonization had been wisely and consistently pursued. But when it is so plain that the present imposition of a policy of exclusion is the result of the action of New Zealand has been occasioned by errors which we could not prevent, and against which we continually protested, we have only to acknowledge that our opponents have partially succeeded in forcing these errors upon us. It is mortifying, but it is a prediction. We must remind you, however, that from the beginning, we have thought it desirable that co-existence should for many years to come be confined to a few natives. But, in whatever degree the policy which we now approve may be at variance or in agreement with our previous views, we find a general concurrence of opinion in favour of it. The most intelligent and sensible men in this country whom we have had the opportunity of consulting cordially approve of it; and we imagine that it has found favour with the Government. That it would obtain the sanction of the British Government, we have no doubt, our doubts and fears relate to its time of adoption. We are afraid that, like the opposite policy which Governor Grey has so firmly announced, it may be adopted too late. We cannot but think that the Government of His Majesty's Government should continue to wait for reports from Governor Grey; and we are satisfied that every month's delay will tend to render the adoption of what would be a wise policy now, more difficult, and more doubtful.

The colonists are still "squatters," without a title to an acre of land. Their Government resides at such a distance from them that they pass months together without hearing from it, and only very generally receive the news of the bazaar from the Australian newspapers. But whilst Government, as the means of accomplishing the public objects of a community, withheld from them, they are treated as rebels if they attempt to manage any of their own public concerns; they are heavily taxed by the despotic and extortionist Government of Australia; they are subject to ordinances of the most absurd and mischievous character passed at Auckland; and they are tormented by the presence of subordinate officers of the Auckland Government, whose authority is absolute, and whose capriciousness and partiality have rendered the ordinary settlements uninhabitable by men of ordinary self-respect and prudence. But instead of reciting the grievances of the settlers, we must again refer you to their own complete and temperate statement of them.

It is a curious misgovernment, to which we would now direct your attention, that has rendered the colony by its two most valuable settlers. During the last two years this second emigration has been considerable; and every ship from the colony brings some fresh recruits to the police force. The Government returned colonists contemptuous to us, and afflict us with their complaints of disappointment and ruin. We can afford them no redress, and no consolation but the expression of our warmest sympathy. We could not make you any more of the grievances which they cease without entering into particulars concerning individuals which it would be improper to mention here; but you will readily conceive, when you reflect on the objects with which a man of some standing and position would be connected,

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recting the company's affairs. The condition is, that during the present session of Parliament a sufficient legislative measure be adopted for the purpose of enabling the Hon. the Secretary of State to favour the local self-government for the settlements of New Zealand, and for the further purpose of substituting a policy of peace with the natives for the state of war which must continue if we attempt to subject the dense native population to British authority and law, should be the duty of the Governor, and the instructions on which he is acting. This a question of time only, and must be speedily determined. We have no conception that its determination either way will be affected by any reports that may be received from Governor Grey. No doubt, however, that the Hon. Her Majesty's Government will hear further from Governor Grey before they decide on their future policy, because in ordinary circumstances such patience would be justifiable, on consideration of official form and custom, yet we cannot doubt that the Hon. the Secretary of State will be more than able to despatch from Governor Grey for the postponement since January of an announcement of the practical intentions of the Government; and it behoves us to assure you that our own reasons for requesting Mr. Bellier to postpone his state of New Zealand, of which he had given notice for the 21st instant, were certain considerations relating to the state of business and parties in Parliament on which we think it inexpedient to dwell at the present occasion. It is not our wish that the result of our deliberations should be known to the Minister and the head of Her Majesty's Government wish and intend to provide efficient remedies for the past, and sufficient securities for the future; but, in common with every one

After learning your decision, it if should be in accordance with our own views (and we shall understand such agreement with us to be expressed by your unwillingness to sign the petition), we shall have no time in urging His Majesty's Government to concert with us such measures as may be best calculated to prevent the settlements from being broken up and dispersed by the news of the intended dissolution of the company.

In adding such measures of precaution against the consequences of depriving the settlers of their reliance upon the company for their ultimate security and well-being, which has induced us to ask for an immediate expression of your wishes concerning the petition, we have no doubt that a few weeks shall have determined the point on which we are still in doubt. Let us repeat, then, that if you should adopt this report without qualification, and if Parliament should separate without having passed any bill for the better government of New Zealand, your decision will be past recall. It is with no wish to deter you from coming to it at once that we offer this explanation, our sole object is to make you thoughtful, and to give you time to consider the question which, for all the reasons before stated, we trust that you may adopt in accordance with our well-considered and conclusive

There are many matters of detail which, in ordinary circumstances, we should have felt, our duty to bring under your notice. But, with the exception of the election of directors and auditors, which is rendered indispensable by your charter, we purposely abstain from making mention of them, in order that you may confine your attention to one vital question which you have met to determine.

New Zealand-house, Broad-street-buildings,
May 29.

MONEY MARKET AND CITY INTELLIGENCE.

(From the Times, June 2.)
Monday, Evening

There is a rumour in the city that the American Government has actually invited the mediation of England and France for the settlement of the dispute between the United States and Mexico. Although the alleged fact is affirmed with some confidence, great difficulty is felt in reconciling it with the very aggressive disposition which has lately been manifested by the American Government.

Consols for money left at this afternoon, 96½; at the account, 96; Bank Stock 204½; Three per Cent. Reduced, 93; Navy Annuitants, 103 3/4; Four per Cent. 77½; Long Annuities, 103 3/4. The foreign market was also highly influenced by the better condition of things in the English house. Both Mexican and Portuguese were rather high. The Mexican and Portuguese Consols, at 120½; the Portuguese Consols, at 120½; the Mexican Atreves, at 121 for money, and the account Deferred, at 124; Portuguese Three per Cent. at 54 for money and the account at the Four per Cent. at 55; Spanish Consols at 115½; the Three per Cent. at 122 for money, and half per Cent. at 60 for money and the account; and the Four per Cent. Certificates, at 120.

The East India merchants continue their complaints relative to the inefficiency of the Government steamers employed between Marseilles and Malta. The Peninsular Company's steamer from Southampton, with the portion of the Indian mail of the 3rd instant, arrived at Malta on the 14th, whilst the Government steamer *Flamer*, from Marseilles, with the mail of the 7th, did not reach the island until the 17, thus delaying the outward mails.

The result of the late colonial wool sales has not been regarded as satisfactory by the persons connected with that branch of business. Upwards of 23,694 bales were included in the

1000 JOURNAL OF POST KEYNESIAN ECONOMICS

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1. **Introduction**

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